THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

A LARGE SIZED NEWSPAPER, AND FOR GENERAL NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND AGRICULTURAL READING AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

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A WINTER QUESTION.

[illegible]

LITERARY ITEMS.

Contributions to the literature of the year in form or quantity, A volume called "Hymns Printed for the Company," has appeared in London, and is the first publication of the kind that has come to our notice, current at the time of the poet's reception from the city.

Mrs. Howe would be outrageous in the opinion of many people, if she should write a book about Boston society, and yet she is announced to inspire the second generation of Boston literati.

The Atlantic says: "We are in the beginning of Dion Boucicault, famous on papers that have to a limited extent the family record. Shall we hope to be informed, when the world appears, of the number of children, the number of grandchildren, the number of great-grandchildren in Scotland or Ashantee, and in what keeping it has now, Future commentators will be grateful for the information, which is now to be had only from the parties or not at all?"

Mr. Buchanan Read is at work on a series of poems illustrative of the Civil War, which will be published in Philadelphia early in the spring. Mr. Read has had free access to the Secretary of War's private papers, and will supply many suggestive and memorable poems to persons who may care to read them.

The contents of numbers of the Galaxy for a year in the facetious edition will be glad to learn that the edition is now published by the Galaxy Publishing Company, and that the Sentimental Papers in one, Two Sentimental Papers in three, Two Sentimental Papers in four, and Two Sentimental Papers in five, are now published by Leypoldt & Holt, in the usual style of book publication, both in paper and cloth, and may be ordered of booksellers, or they can be forwarded in sheets, or bound, by the publishers of the Galaxy.

Mr. John Fiske, who is to lecture on Pantheism in the Harvard University course of philosophy, is the author of the volume on Darwinism, which was noticed in the Nation, which has elicited numerous subsequent articles in that periodical, and excited much interest in the progress of the controversy.

Miss Harriet Hartman, in writing to the American publishers of her volume of poems, announces that they will be pleased to receive from any source any magazine, paper, broadside or printed matter containing notices of her poems, and also mention in the dictionary or in Europe, and likewise any article in print relating to the Shake-Byron controversy. The officers of this institution have for some years been in the habit of receiving similar favors. They have, for instance, been quite enabled to maintain a complete record of Mr. Lincoln's assassination, one volume containing the newspaper notices of the event, and another volume relating to the great fire in Portland, one to the latter volume containing the card of a gentleman offering [illegible] signified [illegible] a room on the ground floor of the Custom House, and one containing a notice that a lady had lost a pocket-book in a public hall.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1869.

PITTSBURGH

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

1870.

As a thorough newspaper, meeting neither favor nor opposition from any party, and devoted to the interests of intelligence, as the nurse, protector, and persistent opponent of corruption in office and advocate of honesty, economy, the encouragement and reform in public affairs; as the sworn foe of "Ring" and every description of dishonest combination, and as ready to expose their practices in the Republican or Democratic party, and denounce and, if possible, defeat them, as it would be to praise their practices in the Republican or Democratic party, and denounce and, if possible, defeat them; as the friend of labor and the laboring classes, deeming wages and the Family Circle, where it is welcomed as a business and intellectual necessity, and where its influence is constant and increasing.

THE PAPER CONCEDED BY ITS FOES AS CONSERVATIVE:

And it is felt that there is no necessity for indulging in any profession or making from previous. It means, while adhering to its standard in politics and morals, to improve as it progresses, and omit nothing that will add to its strength or increase its circulation.

THE TERMS TRUE.

The Commercial enters on another year strengthened, hopeful, and with a fulfilment promise to continue with what readers and advertisers. And it does not hesitate to ask the co-operation of all who approve of that purpose. No invitation is said in saying that it deserves the support in increasing more than in the past, in keeping pace with the times. During the year to be issued when Congress and the Legislature will be in session, and stirring events at both the National and State Capitals will be transpiring, the resources of the special administration of General Grant will be known to the country, embracing questions of the deepest interest to every reader and her paper. The State Legislature, too, will present matters of interest. Already the signs are multiplying, and at home in the field of politics, popular movements relating to education and religious questions are appearing, of which no one should permit himself to be ignorant, and concerning which all that is essential to the knowledge will be the aim of the Commercial to give.

TERMS.

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OUR HANDBOOK TO THE POETS.

Appleton's Magazine for December contains a paper entitled, "The Coming Crisis in Canada," which, if its statements are to be trusted, sheds important light on the present position and future of one of the most important questions connected with the United Empire. The writer signs himself "A Loyalist," an English resident of the Dominion, we conclude, familiar with many things beneath the surface. He knows briefly the causes which led to the union of all the provinces and welded them into the Dominion of Canada in 1867—a union which was expected would lead to purity and economy, stop the accumulation of debt, banish bribery from the public service, and introduce a grander era in national life. The essential features of the new Government are, a Governor nominated in England, a Senate whose members are named by the Crown, and a House of Commons elected by the people on the basis of population. These assemblies select a Cabinet for the transaction of the business of the General Government, each Province having its own Lieutenant-Governor, Cabinet and Local Legislature, who decree in local matters. The visions of prosperity and progress inspired by the union have vanished. The writer says, "extravagance, jobbery, nepotism, debt—seven other devils denser than the first—have entered into the house they found swept and garnished, and the last state thereof is worse than the first. With the same corruption on a larger scale people are "cursed." With this dark yet vivid coloring for a background, the writer paints the following striking pictures:

The question is sometimes asked, what has a secular journal to do with ecclesiastical politics? Some foolishly suppose that because there is no established church in this country the operations of the various Christian denominations are matters interesting and important only to their members.

But, though we have not a religious establishment, Christianity is part of the common law of the land. And even if this were not the case, no one familiar with our history, or interested in our social and national advancement, could fail, on reflection, to discern that there are no more important subjects than those which are involved in the operations of the various Christian bodies comprehending so large a proportion of our population.

In recent numbers of our paper we have devoted much space to the question of the Old School and New School Presbyterians. This has been imminently recognized as a movement of almost national concern, in view of its probable moral and social results. In our issue of a few days ago, we announced that a large number of clergymen and laymen connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church, had held a meeting in Philadelphia at which measures of great importance were adopted.

All the world has long been aware that that dignified and conservative body called the Episcopal Church *par excellence*—has for years been agitated by the discussion of questions which even an outsider can see to touch and threaten the very existence of the organization. The agitation of these questions is of a kind which almost inevitably springs up to trouble the life of an ancient religious body. They are the necessary results of the conflict between the gospel and the antagonisms of human nature—and church history, from the beginning, devotes considerable space to a record of battles, victories and defeats on the ground which they cover. But others of these questions may be, more or less directly, traced to the historical connection of the Episcopal Church with the mother church of England. More space than we can spare would be necessary to describe, in an intelligible way, the situation and even amorphous figure presented to the student of religious history by that, in some respects, somewhat eldest church. What we must say generally though imperfectly indicated by quoting the remark of a celebrated Episcopalian regarding it: "Our church," said he, "has a Calvinistic creed, an Arminian clergy and a Popish liturgy." Dr. WILLIS'S ADDRESS has within a history of the English Reformation, as everybody knows. To a friend of ours who enjoyed the honor of a short interview with him some months ago, the historian said: "The Evangelicals in the English establishment have had the battle." It could not have been otherwise on the ground on which they stand, as *the Church of England was the result of a compromise with the Reformation.*

The English Church planted herself with her colonies in this country. Up to the Revolution it was a *protected* church, and like all things protected it was either an exaggeration or a distortion of the original, genuine, metropolitan institution to which it looked up with filial reverence and veneration. It would be interesting and instructive to trace historically the effects of this reflection, but this is not the place to do it. We may, however, justly state what is known to all—that for many years after the separation from England, English traditions were potent in their influence upon the spirit of American episcopacy, and even at the present day they have not quite ceased to operate. It is a truism to add that through these traditions a still more ancient influence—an influence from the times before the martyrdom of CRANMER and RIDLEY has been mingled with the church life of our nineteenth century American Episcopacy. In these old traditions of hierarchy and domination, in this cherished affluence from mediæval times, spiritual aristocracy, ritualism, sacerdotalism and similar demons have found a degree of nutriment which has sustained their vitality, even in the midst of our puissant democracy.

For many years wise and earnest men in the Church have seen how it was crippled in its influence by accessories which did not properly belong to it as a Protestant body. In its organization and government admirably adapted to influence a portion of our people not readily reached by the other churches, it was mortifying, distressing to be thwarted by appendages both of doctrine and ritual which are dead among people of sound culture as the Philomatic system. We believe we express only the truth when we say that great numbers of both clergy and laity have long felt in this way in regard to the points referred to.

All outside the Episcopal Church who sympathize with this feeling of the need of reform—and certainly all who desire to see the Episcopal Church exert the influence upon our national life, to be expected from the character, condition and zeal of many of its members, will be gratified to learn the results of the conference held week before last in Philadelphia.

In this conference some of the most eminent men in the American Church took an active part. Among these were Drs. MUHLENBERG, VINTON and CLINTON SMITH. Prolonged colloquies and discussions preceded the final action taken, and there seemed to be the utmost unanimity among the gentlemen present as to the urgent need of decisive measures of reform. The grand result of these deliberations was the inauguration of an association to be called the Evangelical Catholic Brotherhood. This association is based upon the following statement of principles and objects.

[1. The acknowledgment of the purity of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the Word of God, and the only sufficient rule and standard of faith and practice; and the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds as the authoritative expositions of the Christian faith, as held by the Church in all ages.

2. The maintenance of the Sacraments of Baptism and the Holy Eucharist, as generally necessary to salvation, and as the ordinary means of grace, and not merely as badges of membership or professions of faith.

3. The maintenance of the principle of the Historic Episcopate, as the only sufficient basis for the unity of the Church, and the only sufficient security for the preservation of the Apostolic Faith and Sacraments.

4. The maintenance of the principle of the Book of Common Prayer, as the only sufficient basis for the uniformity of the Church, and the only sufficient security for the preservation of the Apostolic Faith and Sacraments.

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It is well understood that the party who attended this movement distinctly aim at reform within the church—and contemplate secession from it, or the formation of a superior organization only in case their efforts in the cause of reformation should prove a failure. Such a new organization is, however, we have reason to believe, a thing likely to be formed. There can be no reasonable doubt that a very considerable portion of the Episcopal clergy deem the necessity of a change so urgent and indispensable to the efficiency of the church as to warrant even its disruption. The Rev. W. WILMER, of Calvary Church, East Liberty, in his excellent discourse published in our columns on Saturday, earnestly expressed the sentiments of many, when he said—"We need liberty. We must take off the bonds which bind us to an unscriptural ritual practice. We must allow scope for the play of opinion and preference and feeling. We cannot note more; soon's be suffering and narrowing our creed, by passing canons which bind us tightly to papal and most alone that we are what we claim to be—a large-hearted, Catholic modern church."

A NOTABLE OCCASION.

If your morals were entitled to commendation it is to the Free Traders. Starting out with the proposition the Custom Houses annual to organized robbery, authorized less than the total abolition of which would be thought of, they have been forced to make a proclamation through the New York *Post*, that all these notions have been given up, and that instead of free trade they "are for a scheme of duties on imports so arranged that the government shall obtain the revenue it needs by duties so *arranged as to interfere as little as may be with our industries.*" Now as Protectionists we would be quite willing to see the duties of a tariff given once even to free traders, if by so doing we could secure the passage of a tariff which will raise as large a sum at least as the present law, and a tariff that will do this and "not interfere with our industries," and will stimulate domestic production with reference to the home trade, which must necessarily form a part of our revenue system, will in the nature of the case be protective. Non-interference with "our industries" means, if it means anything protection against injurious foreign competition. The phrase embodies the principle of protection—whether for "protection's sake" or for the sake of revenue, is quite immaterial. Now the free traders must occupy this ground or that which Professor PERRY, their hired assistant, is preaching through the West, abolishing the tariff altogether, and leaving the entire trade and industry of the country to regulate itself, adding to his wages, or forge, he may be found, as a rule, adding to his wages. Of course, there are exceptions. Coal mining, coal shipping, coke-ovens, races, rat-pits and nondescript performances of every description, generally of an unlicensed, though not positively evil character, will be found to pay better than ordinary labor. Even in these cases, however, the average is about the same as in other callings. Besides, there is change. The hotter class of mechanics pay from twelve to fourteen shillings per month for three rooms. I have known instances where five comfortable rooms were rented for eighteen shillings ($5 40).

ENGLISH SERVANTS.

The noticeable thing throughout England is the smoothness and harmony, where with us there is a vast amount of friction—I mean in the management of domestic affairs. A good cook commands from eleven to fourteen pounds per annum ($66 00 to $80 00.) House maids from eight to ten pounds ($48 00 to $60 00.) But then they are *servants*. All the servants I have seen wear clean white caps made of dotted muslin, white linen aprons, white stockings and slippers. The last mentioned articles are frequently stipulated for in the contract, and are supplied by the mistresses. Clean, tidy, tiny looking lasses, with an abundance of animal spirits, deft handed and holding themselves at a high valuation. I imagine how these English servants would recoil from an American servant with her hoops, her uncovered, untidy head, dirty gown and bare feet!

PUBLIC BAKE SHOPS.

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KANSAS AND COLORADO.

Agricultural Development—Suggestions to Emigrants—The Kansas Pacific Railway.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

DENVER, November 15, 1869.

Free of business is no by excuse for so long neglecting to write. Excepting the construction of the railroads which meet here, there is little of interest transpiring in this part of the country. The hostile Indians have mostly returned to their reservations, and the energetic, and, wherever possible, conciliatory policy of this year is producing good and lasting fruits. From this time forward the development of the great pastoral region stretching from the Rocky Mountains four hundred miles eastward will most probably be unchecked by Indian depredations.

The effects of the removal of this incubus are already visible. Ranchemen, often backed by eastern capital, are locating themselves throughout Eastern Colorado; some with herds numbering hundreds, which will rapidly grow to thousands.

For two years the agricultural produce of this Territory has been unequal to supply the rising population, but a considerable surplus has been handed beyond its limits to supply the wants of the Union Pacific Railroad. The extent of land under cultivation is not great, but the exuberance of the soil where rightly irrigated makes the product disproportionately large. The yield of wheat, oats, barley and vegetables is unsurpassed in California. At the Agricultural Fair, which I attended a few days since, there were exhibited beets weighing twenty pounds, cabbages fifty to eighty pounds, and potatoes in almost every agricultural county. Corn does not thrive here, the early frosts preventing the ripening of any except the small, hard-grained varieties. Fruit can be grown in the country south of Denver, but the city is now supplied from California and the east. Hay is a boundless crop. Timothy meadows, mostly bottom land, and the dry-farm of the air is such as to cure it without additional labor. It is frequently cut in the middle of summer in the spring and early fall, and the yield is enormous. Besides the meadows, through natural meadows where the grass overtopped my head while on horseback, I frequently saw stacks of hay.

This hasty sketch of the agricultural capabilities of Colorado is written with a view to some advice to those who think of settling here. In the first place, unless experienced in farming, do not think of settling on the mines. Almost nothing can be done there without a large capital, and that mostly working capital. Nearly the whole bullion product of Colorado comes from mines which have been worked by men who began by leasing ground and working it on shares. Many miners, indeed, sell their crude ore to the mill men, and make rich leads or else they must have rich leads to work.

The completion of the Kansas Pacific Railway to Denver next summer, soon to be followed by a road through the heart of the mining region, will bring a large mining population, and the products of the principal companies will be largely increased. Hay will be at all times a great demand for labor, and those willing to work hard for low wages can get $2 per day and board. Such can soon lay by a little money, and with economy and industry, in a few years own property of their own.

There remain two pursuits which present great and sufficient inducements to immigrants. Mechanics and day-work raising. Here these are usually distinct occupations, the latter being followed by those who fail at wages in the low wage range for the cattle. Almost no agriculture is done in the cattle. All is cut and from the wild grass to the cattle through the short winter, and the ranchman need buy little more than bread and clothing. In a good year he can keep his family well living, in a few years he becomes wealthy by the increase of his cattle. Now for a life of independence and freedom from the cares which represents him as bewildering some delegation that recommended a pleasant appointment. I will simply reply that he did not think the public service required a change of the incumbent. The best interests of the country would be subserved by the retention of the present incumbent, and he would therefore decline the appointment. Very respectfully, &c.

Cassilla jan rivas, puerl, sal prata biberos."

TWO CABINET OFFICERS.

A Comparison Between Secretary Boutwell and Attorney General Hoar.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., in his strikingly effective and able article in the *North American Review*, on "Civil Service Reform," institutes a comparison between Secretary Boutwell and Attorney General Grant's Cabinet. The Springfield *Republican* says it is held by most Massachusetts people, that Mr. Hoar will fail to recognize the fidelity of his portrait. This is what Mr. Adams says:

Ambient had brought side by side in President Grant's Cabinet two men who might naturally have been supposed to hold the same political views. They were both members of the same Congressional district; they had for years belonged to the same political party; they were both educated and capable. Yet one was the type of the Massachusetts politician, who, having failed so general a control of America—the other was the type of the Massachusetts statesman. The latter was by birth and training a representative of the best New England school, holding his political party in subordination to his own conscience, indifferent to opposition when in or out of his party; obstinate to excess, and *keenly alive to the weaknesses in which he did not share.* Judge Hoar belonged in fact to a class of men who had been gradually driven from politics, but whom it is the hope of reformers to restore. Mr. Boutwell belonged to the class which has excluded him, and the characters of these two men was brought out in the Cabinet. Mr. Hoar, as Attorney General, withheld his offices with liberal hands to Senators and Representatives, Grand Armies and State delegations. The Attorney General's office was filled by all desk, and glared through his spectacles with a sort of grim humor on the man who dared ask him to perpetrate a political job. Mr. Boutwell, on the contrary, in all matters, was listening with approval to the account of some assessor's entire nudiness for the Republican cause. Judge Hoar had reached the somewhat absurd determination that not even his beloved brother-in-law should be removed, although the Attorney General should be reduced to running his own errands. The men who attempted to lead the Attorney General came away from his office with a low opinion of his intelligence, which they expressed with somewhat excessive indispensable both in public and private, they complained that he did not. "See him," they would say to a friend, "and if you can make a good case for your client, say in a garret, or upper room. He pays for the "sitting," or bench, perhaps two shillings a week. He pays six pence or nine pence for cooking, and supplies his landlady with the exact amount necessary to purchase his morning, noonday and evening meal. He knows the cost to a farthing, orders his breakfast, dinner and supper in the high prices prevailing in the business centers. On the other hand, the mechanic—say the carpenter who is employed in country village who is in certain prejudices denied his brother in the call, and not unfrequently quits his work when a given amount is accumulated, to indulge in a week's holiday, especially in some of the agricultural districts. When a laborer or with no third hand? has accomplished what he considers a good day's work, he drinks or idles his time. The pay of the farm hand is scant, but as many of them have a patch of ground adjoining their cottages, which is made ready for the spade or hoe during the winter, the only outlay incurred is the cost of the seed, they manage to gain a comfortable living when they are industrious and sober.

WHAT ALE AND PORTER COST ENGLISH WORKMEN.

The great curse of English operatives is ale and porter, and the so-called amusements, this is particularly noticeable in the mining districts of Durham and Newcastle. The pudller, roller or stringer who makes wages such as should suffice to support him in his old age is sure to be mumbled and stupefied with drink before he has attained to running up a weekly score that leaves his family a pittance, a fourth of his earnings. The steward of ale and porter imbibed by the operatives of Durham during the year 1868 amounted to £1,000,000 sterling. Every one drinks in the afternoon and Sunday is given up to the most systematic soaking by Monday, however, the head is cool, and the men are ready for work again. A puddler averages seven shillings to ten per day, after paying his helper. In bench manufactories perhaps the average is not so much, but the average of wages is high. Some of the shinglers make as much as five pounds per week, sometimes more, but this is the result of a system of under-selling. An analysis of the wages of the operatives employed in Middlesbrough, a manufacturing city of considerable importance some twenty miles distant from this place, gives an average of £2 per week, which is said to be above the average, or about $9 75 per week.

I am inclined to think that if it were not for the guarding propensities of English operatives, they would not be worth employing. Their habits, and their love for securing comfortable homes. The moment an English workman leaves the mill, foundry or forge, he may be found, as a rule, adding to his wages. Of course, there are exceptions to this rule. What with circuses, side-shows, races, rat-pits and nondescript performances of every description, generally of an unlicensed, though not positively evil character, will be found to pay better than ordinary labor. Even in these cases, however, the average is about the same as in other callings. Besides, there is change. The better class of mechanics pay from twelve to fourteen shillings per month for three rooms. I have known instances where five comfortable rooms were rented for eighteen shillings ($5 40).

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I am inclined to think that if it were not for the guarding propensities of English operatives, they would not be worth employing. Their habits, and their love for securing comfortable homes. The moment an English workman leaves the mill, foundry or forge, he may be found, as a rule, adding to his wages. Of course, there are exceptions to this rule. What with circuses, side-shows, races, rat-pits and nondescript performances of every description, generally of an unlicensed, though not positively evil character, will be found to pay better than ordinary labor. Even in these cases, however, the average is about the same as in other callings. Besides, there is change. The better class of mechanics pay from twelve to fourteen shillings per month for three rooms. I have known instances where five comfortable rooms were rented for eighteen shillings ($5 40).

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The noticeable thing throughout England is the smoothness and harmony, where with us there is a vast amount of friction—I mean in the management of domestic affairs. A good cook commands from eleven to fourteen pounds per annum ($66 00 to $80 00.) House maids from eight to ten pounds ($48 00 to $60 00.) But then they are *servants*. All the servants I have seen wear clean white caps made of dotted muslin, white linen aprons, white stockings and slippers. The last mentioned articles are frequently stipulated for in the contract, and are supplied by the mistresses. Clean, tidy, tiny looking lasses, with an abundance of animal spirits, deft handed and holding themselves at a high valuation. I imagine how these English servants would recoil from an American servant with her hoops, her uncovered, untidy head, dirty gown and bare feet!

PUBLIC BAKE SHOPS.

Looking out of my window as I write, my attention is directed to another excellent feature in the domestic details. A thin line of servants, bearing dishes covered with napkins pass backwards and forwards from the public bake shop around the corner. Pies, bread, all manner of cake, roasts of every description are done to the whim of the most capricious palate for the merest trifle. A stone of bread is baked for a penny. Mr. Toothsome desires to spend a portion of the day from home with her lord, taking the little Toothsomes with her. She orders her servant to prepare such and such dishes; they are conveyed to the bake shop to await their turn, and prompt to the minute are set upon the table, done to a charm. But I have already made this longer than I intended.

N.

KANSAS AND COLORADO.

Agricultural Development—Suggestions to Emigrants—The Kansas Pacific Railway.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

DENVER, November 15, 1869.

Free of business is no by excuse for so long neglecting to write. Excepting the construction of the railroads which meet here, there is little of interest transpiring in this part of the country. The hostile Indians have mostly returned to their reservations, and the energetic, and, wherever possible, conciliatory policy of this year is producing good and lasting fruits. From this time forward the development of the great pastoral region stretching from the Rocky Mountains four hundred miles eastward will most probably be unchecked by Indian depredations.

The effects of the removal of this incubus are already visible. Ranchemen, often backed by eastern capital, are locating themselves throughout Eastern Colorado; some with herds numbering hundreds, which will rapidly grow to thousands.

For two years the agricultural produce of this Territory has been unequal to supply the rising population, but a considerable surplus has been handed beyond its limits to supply the wants of the Union Pacific Railroad. The extent of land under cultivation is not great, but the exuberance of the soil where rightly irrigated makes the product disproportionately large. The yield of wheat, oats, barley and vegetables is unsurpassed in California. At the Agricultural Fair, which I attended a few days since, there were exhibited beets weighing twenty pounds, cabbages fifty to eighty pounds, and potatoes in almost every agricultural county. Corn does not thrive here, the early frosts preventing the ripening of any except the small, hard-grained varieties. Fruit can be grown in the country south of Denver, but the city is now supplied from California and the east. Hay is a boundless crop. Timothy meadows, mostly bottom land, and the dry-farm of the air is such as to cure it without additional labor. It is frequently cut in the middle of summer in the spring and early fall, and the yield is enormous. Besides the meadows, through natural meadows where the grass overtopped my head while on horseback, I frequently saw stacks of hay.

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Weekly Commercial.

DOCTOR LIVINGSTONE.

The Sources of the Nile Established.

Letter from the Explorer to Lord Clarendon—His Important Geographical Discoveries in Central Africa.

At the opening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London, on the 8th inst., Sir R. Murchison, President in the chair, the report of Dr. Livingstone to the British Government on his explorations in Central Africa, dated at Ujiji, February 14, 1869, was read.

[Extract from the report.]

Dr. Livingstone's report is dated "Near Lake Tanganyika, South Central Africa, Ujiji, February 14, 1869," and is addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Clarendon. It is a long and interesting one, and we regret that we have room at the present time for only a few extracts. The following letter from the Explorer to Lord Clarendon will be found of great interest:

Ujiji, February 14, 1869.

My Lord—I have the honor to report that I left Bemba, on the south end of Lake Tanganyika, on the 18th of March, 1867, and proceeded to the north end of the lake, which I found to be in 8° 30' south latitude. Thence I went to the Lualaba, which I found to be in 8° south latitude, and 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. This opinion was roughly based on former observations of Lake Tanganyika, of some 2,000 feet above the sea. The

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1869.

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THRIFT AGITATION IN ENGLAND.

We have alluded more than once to the revival of protective views in England, and especially in Lancashire, whose manufacturers clamored for free trade thirty-five years ago, and at the end of ten years, constant agitation secured their object. A quarter of a century it seems has furnished them an experience sufficient to warrant an early return to a protective policy. The advocates of free trade in the United States will attempt in vain to disprove the fact that a revulsion against free trade has set in in the great manufacturing centres of England that has already sensibly affected public opinion. When the great factors of Manchester, some of them the sons of men who were chiefly instrumental and other surviving actors in the political revolution that established free trade, pronounce against it, characterizing it as "pernicious" and "pestilential," it is not difficult to predict the nature of the agitation. Already the press sounds the alarm in language such as this: "There is no blinking the fact the great principles of international trade and public wealth, which the Manchester school did so much to establish, are regarded by large classes of people with unbelief and abomination."

When the Manchester school alluded to scarcely boasts a pupil, and is seriously propounding to itself whether it should not get up the clothes, we may be sure the "abomination" stinks in the nostrils of the masses. Thousands of workmen have resolved themselves into protective associations, and are as loud in their clamor for a revival of British industry as the factors. They say in substance that they have tried free trade so long in the face of protective producing countries, that it is time they should protect themselves. A correspondent of the Sheffield *Telegraph* points to the steady increase of the imports over British exports, which shows that in 1854 the excess was £56,204,727; that in 1860 the excess amounted to £94,659,646, and in 1865 to £110,047,923, or £15,388,305 more than the amount of English textile fabrics exported to the whole world. To show that pauperism keeps pace with this excess, we are told that at the present time almost one out of every eighteen persons in England and Wales is in the receipt of parochial relief, that in 1852 £4,939,064 were paid out for pauperism, and in 1868 £7,500,000 were paid out for the same purpose.

No wonder influential English journals refuse to "blink" facts of such magnitude, and freely express the conviction that "with their free trade policy pursued, they will at no distant day not only be equalled in quality, but surpassed in the cheapness of almost all classes of British goods." In failing to see American views in the result of the experiment of British free trade we pause before lending their countenance to a specious cry for free trade. Neither will they be deluded by the sophistries or even so eminent a man as Professor Fraser, who aims to occupy the same place in the minds of American workmen that Miss and Bright occupy with Englishmen. Much stress has been placed upon the Professor's recent performance at Chicago, but, unfortunately for the Professor and his pupils, his striking facts, taken at second hand, have been proved to be false assumptions. The discovery of this *fact* has completely cut the narrow out of the Professor's speech. Even at this early day we perceive a disposition on the part of American advocates of free trade to build upon unstable foundations. Theoretically Prof. Fraser, like Wells and Bowen, has pictured free trade in such an agreeable light as to delude numbers into its support so long as a tariff exists the national debt will remain until debt and taxation destroy the Republic. This view of the future is borrowed from Mr. Wells, whose theories fall before the facts presented by English mechanics, making no pretensions whatever to examination, but who, nevertheless, are not so blind that they cannot see that they will be eventually outstripped by foreign competition in many branches of industry, unless the fallacious theories advanced by Mr. Wells are exposed. Discussing the decline of industrial independence, a correspondent of the Sheffield *Telegraph* depicts the manifest injury done the workmen of England in the following language:

> "What must be the effects of free admission of foreign goods upon the wages of labor? Why, it is plain that the wages of labor must be reduced to the level of the wages of the foreign workman, or else the foreigner will not be able to compete with the home manufacturer. Now, the wages of labor in Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland, and America are from 30 to 50 per cent. lower than they are in England, and the consequence is that the moment the duties are taken off the goods of these countries, the wages of the workmen in the same trades in England must be reduced to the same level. Is this what the workmen of England want? Do they wish to have their wages reduced 30 per cent.? Do they wish to have their children brought up in the same poverty and misery as the children of the foreigner? Do they wish to have their wives and daughters compelled to work in the factories for the same miserable pittance as the wives and daughters of the foreigner? Do they wish to have their homes made as miserable as the homes of the foreigner? Do they wish to have their children deprived of education as the children of the foreigner? Do they wish to have their children brought up in ignorance as the children of the foreigner? Do they wish to have their children brought up in vice as the children of the foreigner? Do they wish to have their children brought up in infidelity as the children of the foreigner? Do they wish to have their children brought up in heathenism as the children of the foreigner? Do they wish to have their children brought up in barbarism as the children of the foreigner? Do they wish to have their children brought up in slavery as the children of the foreigner? Do they wish to have their children brought up in misery as the children of the foreigner? Do they wish to have their children brought up in degradation as the children of the foreigner? Do they wish to have their children brought up in ignorance as the children of the foreigner? Do they wish to have their children brought up in vice as the children of the foreigner? Do they wish to have their children brought up in infidelity as the children of the foreigner? Do they wish to have their children brought up in heathenism as the children of the foreigner? Do they wish to have their children brought up in barbarism as the children of the foreigner? Do they wish to have their children brought up in slavery as the children of the foreigner? Do they wish to have their children brought up in misery as the children of the foreigner? Do they wish to have their children brought up in degradation as the children of the foreigner?"

Alluding to the increased importation of French and German products, the correspondent adds: "The foreign workman can manufacture at 20 per cent. less than we can, and yet they can import their goods free." The result, as pictured, pounds, shillings and pence, is as unmistakable as to attract general attention. There was bullion in the Bank of England, in January, 1862, £20,327,000, and in April, 1868, £12,255,000, showing a decrease of £8,072,000. In the Bank of France there was bullion, January 31, 1862, £39,017,840, in April, 1868, £47,166,232, or an increase of £7,148,392. It needs no deductive facts as these that we commend to the notice of American free traders. To the intelligent American they are simply a warning.

THE CRISIS IN THE CONFEDERATION AT FORT SALL.

To any one who remembers the past, few more interesting dispatches have ever come by the ocean telegraph than the account of the religious ceremonies at Fort Sall given in our Thursday's paper. We were therein told that the solemn blessing of the coal had been given by Pere Rocain, the almoner of the Empress Eugenie, and that he had preached a sermon on the occasion in which he had dwelt in terms of lively gratification on the liberty of worship which had been granted to the Christians.

For many years the announcement has, from time to time, been made that Mohammedan prejudices were yielding to the light of truth. This statement, so pleasing to Christian ears, has sometimes proceeded from missionaries, and sometimes more secular travelers have given it currency. People, however, who happened to have any personal knowledge of the real character of Moslem bigotry and devotion to the dogmas of the prophet, have never yielded much credence to the statement so mouthy worded. The Mohammedan's fidelity to his creed is something which, to be seen, must be seen. Happy the man who never has occasion to feel its energy! The notion of its yielding to the power of truth is ridiculous, or, in Somerset, or wherever it is enshrined by the Government, is monstrously absurd. But under English rule in the East Indies, two or three generations of Mohammedans have now grown up without the possibility of imbibing the true spirit of the creed. Many of these unfortunates seem little better than Arabs—or infidels—for their orthodox brethren, who know how the children of "the Blessed One" felt and acted in the "ages of faith," if we may borrow a phrase from the Kalifate.

In Egypt also, almost from the beginning of the present century, Mohammedanism has been losing its power over the hearts of the professors. Under the influence of Mehemet Ali—"the meekest mannered man, that ever scuttled ship, or cut a throat"—the process of relaxation commenced. Notwithstanding the beautiful sermon which he built in Cairo—known as Mehemet Ali's mosque—he was certainly an infidel himself. "Who builds a church to God, and not to fame, will never mark the marble with his name," was Corvino's last comment on the church of Venice with its inscription—*Deo erexit Voltaire*.

In 1831 Mehemet Ali revolted from the Sultan and invaded Syria. In the next year he adopted our American system of *Acte, Indemnité* the Porte at Kutiah, acknowledged the whole Syrian territory, and but for Russian interposition would probably have taken Constantinople. But the Convention of Kutiyah put an end to the war.

Ibrahim Pasha was neither more nor less in the Mussulman faith nor more pious in the Mussulman way than Mehemet Ali, whose adopted son he was. And both of these rulers strove earnestly to strengthen themselves against the Sultan, by liberal treatment of the Christians of many sects who formed a large proportion of the population of the lands which they had seized.

Many readers remember how in 1839 Mehemet again threw off the authority of the Sultan, and how Ibrahim defeated his hosts at Nezeib—how England, Austria, Russia and Prussia combined to drive him from Syria—and how the English fleet, with some Austrian ships, we believe, bombarded and captured Acre.

As the result of these Christian operations the Pasha and his Egyptians withdrew from Syria in 1840. Under the guarantee of the great powers, a treaty was entered into by the Sultan and the Pasha—by which the latter abandoned Syria to the Turks—and became the hereditary Viceroy of Egypt.

The ruler of Egypt has never been satisfied with this arrangement, and very naturally wishes to be King instead of a sort of feudatory of the sick man at Constantinople. And one cause of this dissatisfaction must be sought for in the liberal, or as a Wesleyan would say—the baleful views of these Princes of the House of Mehemet Ali. They have all desired, more or less, to introduce the European sciences and all modern improvements among their subjects. Hence the railroad and the telegraph lines which have been built by them, and hence the Suez Canal. Hence the toleration of Christian Missionaries, and hence those remarkable economies at Fort Sall to which we referred in the beginning.

During the troubles and massacres which commenced in Mount Lebanon and quickly crept much of Syria a few years ago—in 1860 we think—the Mohammedans in Egypt, and especially in Cairo, became greatly excited. A Scotch gentleman resident in that city told us, shortly afterwards, that there was every indication of an approaching slaughter of the Infidels there, in imitation of the pious proceedings in Syria. Presently it became known that Sam Pasha had sworn an oath, which he never made except in the direst exigency and under the most solemn circumstances. It was in these words: "*By the Beard of Mohamet Ali*, if a Christian hair is touched in my dominions." The outburst was completed by a motion of the hand, conveying a meaning more intelligible and more terrible than any words could have been. The excitement died away more swiftly than it arose, and the infidels in Egypt felt safer than before the alarm.

In 1862 our great poet, Mr. Bayard, paid a visit to Egypt and Syria. The letters which he then wrote home have lately been collected and published in a neat volume. In turning over its leaves we have met with some passages which possess great interest in connection with the occurrences at Fort Sall, and with the historical retrospect which we have given above. Mr. Bayard writes:

> "In Cairo, you may come upon all their mosques within a moment, when the Muezzin, from all directions, at fixed hours, sends forth, in clear and sonorous tones, the call to prayer. . . . The Mohammedan, in the first place, is a gentleman, and in that is a great deal. He is dignified by the consciousness of a divine commission, and, as Emerson says of the Arab, 'he has the air of one who has been entrusted with the secret of the universe.' . . . The Egyptian Arabs, and indeed all the Turkish subjects, are a fine race of men, and, in their own country, they are the finest men I have ever seen. . . . Their women are not so fine as the men, but they are very handsome. . . . Their dress is very graceful, and, in the case of the women, very becoming. . . . The Egyptian Arabs are a very religious people, and, as I have said, they are a fine people. . . . Their religion is a very simple one, and, as far as I can see, it is a very good one